be identified on the basis of later handling of such honey.

- (d) When a producer packages and sells honey of his or her own production at a roadside stand or other facility to consumers or sells to wholesale or retail outlets or other buyers, the producer is a producer-packer.
- (e) When a producer sells unprocessed or processed honey from his or her own production directly to a commercial user or food processor who utilizes such honey as an ingredient in the manufacture of formulated products, the producer is a producer-packer.
- (f) When a producer uses honey from his or her own production in the manufacture of formulated products for his or her own account and for the account of others, the producer is the producer-packer.
- (g) When a producer delivers a lot of honey to a processor who processes and packages a portion of such lot of honey for his or her own account and sells the balance of the lot, with or without further processing, to another processor or commercial user, the first processor is the first handler for all the honey.
- (h) When a producer supplies honey to a cooperative marketing organization which sells or markets the honey, with or without further processing and packaging, the cooperative marketing organization becomes the first handler upon physical delivery to such cooperative.
- (i) When a producer uses honey from his or her own production for feeding his or her own bees, such honey is not handled at that time. Honey in any form sold and shipped to any persons for the purpose of feeding bees is handled and is subject to assessment. The buyer of the honey for feeding bees is the first handler.

§ 1240.113 Importer.

Each lot of honey and honey products imported into the United States is subject to assessment under this part. Such assessment shall be paid by the importer of such honey and honey products at the time of entry or withdrawal for consumption into the United States. Any person who imports honey or honey products into the United States as principal, agent, broker, or consignee for honey pro-

duced outside the United States and imported into the United States shall be the importer.

§ 1240.114 Exemption procedures.

- (a) To obtain a Certificate of Exemption for organic honey, an eligible producer shall submit a request for exemption to the Board—on a form provided by the Board—at any time initially and annually thereafter on or before January 1 as long as the producer continues to be eligible for the exemption. The request shall include the following: The producer's name and address, a copy of the organic farm or organic handling operation certificate provided by a USDA-accredited certifying agent as defined in section 2103 of the Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 6502), a signed certification that the applicant meets all of the requirements specified for an assessment exemption, and such other information as may be required by the Board and with the approval of the Secretary.
- (b) If the producer complies with the requirements of this section, the Board will approve the exemption and issue a Certificate of Exemption to the producer. For exemption requests received on or before August 15, 2005, the Board will have 60 days to approve the exemption request; after August 15, 2005, the Board will have 30 days to approve the exemption request. If the application is disapproved, the Board will notify the applicant of the reason(s) for disapproval within the same timeframe.
- (c) A producer receiving an organic exemption shall provide a copy of the Certificate of Exemption to each first handler, producer-packer, importer, and exporter to whom the producer sells honey. The handler shall maintain records showing the exempt producer's name and address and the exemption number assigned by the Board.
- (d) An importer who is eligible to be exempt from the payment of assessments on imported organic honey and honey products may request an exemption from assessment on 100 percent organic honey and honey products—on a form provided by the Board—at any time initially and on or before January 1 as long as the importer continues to

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be eligible for the exemption. This documentation shall include the same information required of producers and producer-packers in paragraph (a) of this section. If the importer complies with the requirements of this section, the Board will grant the exemption and issue a Certificate of Exemption to the importer. The Board will also issue the importer a 9-digit alphanumeric Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) classification valid for 1 year from the date of issue. This HTS classification should be entered by the importer on the Customs entry documentation. Any line item entry of 100 percent organic honey and honey products bearing this HTS classification assigned by the Board will not be subject to assessments.

- (e) The exemption will apply immediately following issuance of the Certificate of Exemption.
- (f) Agricultural commodities produced and marketed under an organic system plan, as described in 7 CFR 205.201, but not sold, labeled, or represented as organic, shall not disqualify a producer from exemption under this section, except that producers who produce both organic and non-organic agricultural commodities as a result of split operations shall not qualify for exemption. Reasons for conventional sales include lack of demand for organic products, isolated use of antibiotics for humane purposes, chemical or pesticide use as the result of State or emergency spray programs, and crops from a buffer area as described in 7 CFR part 205, provided all other criteria are met.

[70 FR 2760, Jan. 14, 2005]

$\S 1240.115$ Levy of assessments.

- (a) *Time of payment*. The assessment shall become due at the time assessable honey is first handled or entered or withdrawn for consumption into the United States pursuant to this part.
- (b) An assessment of one cent per pound is levied on honey produced in the United States, on imported honey entered or withdrawn for consumption into the United States, and on honey used in imported honey products entered or withdrawn for consumption into the United States except that assessments shall not be levied on the following:

- (1) Any persons other than importers holding a valid exemption certificate pursuant to §1240.42 during the 12-month period ending on December 31;
- (2) That portion of honey which does not enter the current of commerce which is utilized solely to sustain a producers or producer-packer's own colonies of bees;
- (3) That portion of otherwise assessable honey which is contained in imported products wherein honey is not a principal ingredient. Honey subject to assessment shall be assessed only once.
- (c) The assessment on each lot of honey handled in the United States shall be paid by the first handler who handles, or by the producer-packer who produces and handles such honey.
- (1) The first handler shall collect and pay assessments to the Board unless such handler has received documentation acceptable to the Board that the assessment has been previously paid.
- (2) A producer-packer shall pay, or collect and pay, assessments to the Board unless—
- (i) Such producer-packer has obtained an exemption from the Board applicable to the honey which that producer-packer produced or produced and handled; or
- (ii) Has received documentation acceptable to the Board that the assessment has been previously paid.
- (d) Assessments shall be levied with respect to honey pledged as collateral for a loan or loan deficiency payment under the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) Honey Price Support Program in accordance with an agreement entered into between the Honey Board and the CCC. The assessment will be deducted from the proceeds of the loan or loan deficiency payment by the CCC and forwarded to the Board, except that the assessment shall not be deducted in the case of a honey marketing cooperative that has already deducted the assessment or that portion of the assessment paid to a qualified State plan exempted by the Board. The Secretary, through the CCC, shall provide for the producer to receive a statement of the amount of the assessment deducted from the loan funds or loan deficiency payment promptly after each occasion when an assessment is